

Law Enforcement News

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Court opens new door for police liability risk

Holds that execution of faulty warrant puts cops in jeopardy

Bumper crop of CJ rulings adds to legal arsenal of police

Recent weeks have brought a number of Supreme Court rulings in the area of criminal justice, some of which open up new exceptions to existing procedural rules.

In a case decided in March, the Court added new limits to the 1966 *Miranda* decision by holding that police may use deception to isolate a suspect from his or her lawyer during a custodial interrogation.

The Court upheld by a 6-to-3 margin a Rhode Island murder conviction based on a confession obtained after police did not tell the suspect that a lawyer retained by his sister was trying to reach him. Police had falsely told the lawyer that no interrogation was planned for that night. The suspect, Brian K. Burbine, was interrogated less than an hour later.

Over a sharp dissent, the Court refused to extend the *Miranda* ruling to bar police from interfering with a defense attorney's efforts to communicate with an arrested suspect. The decision overturned a Federal appellate ruling that the confession and thus the conviction violated the Constitution. The ruling also overturned similar deci-

sions by most state courts that have considered the issue.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who wrote the majority opinion, said that while such an extension might add "marginally to *Miranda's* goal of dispelling the compulsion inherent in custodial interrogation," it would inhibit crime-fighting because lawyers would prevent guilty suspects from confessing.

However, the Court did reaffirm its status on the *Miranda* ruling, saying that arrested suspects must be informed of their rights and that police must stop questioning any suspect who asks to see a lawyer.

O'Connor said that in the case at hand the suspect did not ask to see a lawyer and had been informed of his rights before confessing to the murder of a young woman in Providence in 1977.

O'Connor added that no physical or psychological coercion had been used by police, and that police were under no legal obligation to inform the suspect that a retained lawyer was trying to reach him.

Although O'Connor "expressed distaste" for the tac-

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In a decision that has been viewed as a milestone in Fourth Amendment law, the Supreme Court last month ruled that police officers may be held civilly liable for clearly unreasonable arrests and searches even when a judicial warrant has been obtained.

The 7-to-2 decision clears the way for a \$4-million lawsuit against a Rhode Island state trooper who obtained and executed a warrant charging a prominent Narragansett couple with a marijuana offense.

In recent years, the Court has cut back on remedies for Fourth Amendment violations, making it more difficult for criminal defendants to exclude illegally seized evidence from their trials and barring damage suits against judges and prosecutors.

The Court has granted total immunity to judges who issue unconstitutional warrants even in cases of "gross incompetence or neglect of duty," maintaining that to permit such suits against

judges or prosecutors would threaten the judicial process by interfering with their "exercise of independent judgment."

In the current case, however, the Court refused to extend the same immunity to police officers, saying that officers enjoy a "qualified immunity" from damages unless they "knowingly violate the law" or take actions that "no reasonably competent officer" could consider legal.

The case of *Malley v. Briggs* began when Rhode Island state trooper Edward Malley obtained a judicial warrant charging James R. Briggs and his wife, Louisa, with conspiring to possess marijuana three months earlier. Briggs and his wife were arrested on March 19, 1981.

The arrests generated widespread notoriety. Briggs, a real estate developer and bank director with no criminal record, had headed local charity drives and the town's Chamber of Commerce. The charges were dropped

when the grand jury refused to indict the couple.

The Briggses' civil suit against Malley was dismissed by a Federal district judge, who said an officer cannot be held liable for obtaining a warrant. That decision was reversed, however, by a Federal appellate court, which ruled that the Briggses were entitled to have a jury weigh their claim against Malley. The Supreme Court agreed.

There was no evidence to suggest that Malley misled the state judge who issued the warrant. The evidence against the Briggses consisted of vague suggestions that the couple had been the hosts of a marijuana party. The suggestions were made by an unknown person who called himself "Dr. Sbogun" in a telephone conversation overheard by police wiretappers.

Justice Byron R. White held that the Briggses were entitled to damages if they could convince a

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NRA, police coalition eye April 9 as D-day for competing gun bills

A Congressional showdown over two competing gun-control bills has been set for April 9, with supporters of each claiming to have momentum on their side.

Although supporters of the Firearms Owners Protection Act (S.49/H.R.945) have succeeded in obtaining the 218 signatures needed to discharge the legislation from the House Judiciary Committee without hearings, a rival bill, which has the support of a national law enforcement coalition, and which Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has said he would be "comfortable" with, has been reported out of the Judiciary Committee after a 35-to-0 vote.

According to Debbie Nausar, a spokesman for the National Rifle Association (NRA), the discharge petition on H.R.945 marks only the eighth time since 1960 that such a tactic has successfully been employed.

Nausar added that the ultimate success of the petition will depend greatly on the performance of the rival bill, known as the Federal Firearms Law Reform Act, on the House floor.

The compromise gun bill, drafted by the chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.), will balance the needs of police officers, who want to make it more difficult for

criminals to acquire weapons, and sportsmen and gun dealers, say supporters of the House bill.

One legislative source said that while the discharge petition came up with the required 218 signatures, the bill could not have come up for a vote on the floor until early April because seven legislative days are needed before a bill activated by a discharge petition can be voted on. The bill also came out of committee just as the House was wrestling with the issue of military aid to Nicaraguan rebels, thereby all but foreclosing the possibility of early consideration.

Although the discharge petition would ordinarily have brought H.R.945 to the floor for an up-or-down vote without possibility of amendment, the admission of the compromise bill, now allows for amendments to be offered on either bill.

The coalition of law enforcement organizations that has endorsed Hughes's compromise bill said it would have preferred a bill that included a waiting period before a buyer could collect a purchased weapon.

Hughes said his legislation, developed after nearly a year of extensive hearings and reviews, represents a compromise among major firearms reform bills presented to the House.

"While the debate on this highly charged issue has often been emotional, the legislation we adopted is rational and makes good sense," said Hughes. "It provides a genuine opportunity to reform our firearms laws in a manner which is responsive to both the lawful firearms users and the needs of our law enforcement community."

Jerald Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and one of the principal spokesmen for the law-enforcement coalition, said the IACP is still opposed to S.49/H.R.945, and hopes that Congress will pass the compromise bill and send it on to a House/Senate conference committee.

The Senate last year passed S.49 by a 79-to-15 margin.

Said Vaughn, "We think that the fact that it [the compromise bill] came out of the Judiciary Committee with unanimous support indicates that from a bipartisan standpoint, it is recognized as a reasonable bill that addresses the concerns of law enforcement and the legitimate gun owner and sportsman alike."

The compromise bill will, among other provisions, mandate a 10-year prison term for using a machine gun to commit a violent

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CALEA adds 11 to list of accredited police agencies

After a lot of hard work and dedication, 11 law enforcement agencies received final approval last month from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

At the commission's meeting March 8 and 9 in San Diego, Sheriff John F. Duffy had the double honor of hosting the commission and receiving accreditation approval for his department — the largest to be accredited so far.

"These agencies worked long and hard for their recognition," said Ken Medeiros, CALEA's executive director. It takes an agency anywhere from 18 months to 2 years to complete CALEA's in-depth self-assessment, undergo a rigorous evaluation by a team of outside assessors, implement any necessary changes and win approval from the commission, he

said.

Joining Duffy's department in winning accreditation were police agencies from Tallahassee, Fla., Newport News, Va., Arvada, Colo., Louisville, Ky., Passaic Township, N.J., Lebanon, Ohio, the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority, Glastonbury, Conn., Schaumburg, Ill., and the University of Massachusetts at Boston.

CALEA also lost several of its commissioners at the San Diego meeting, who resigned when their terms expired. Leaving the organization were: Jack Pearson, senior labor relations officer for the State of California; William Lucas, county executive of Wayne County, Mich.; Paul Steinbrenner, county administrator of Jackson County, Ore.; State Senator Edward Reilly of Leavenworth, Kan., and Mayor Bob Martinez of Tampa, Fla.

Around the Nation

Northeast

MARYLAND — The Baltimore County Police Department added 42 new officers to the force at graduation ceremonies held March 14. The officers were deployed to fill existing vacancies.

MASSACHUSETTS — Random drug tests will be given to police officers in West Springfield starting July 1, in the wake of a cocaine scandal that led to the indictment of four officers.

NEW YORK — Seven police associations have condemned a plan to consolidate the New York City Police Department and the city's transit police. In remarks made during testimony before a State Assembly hearing, the groups said the merger will result in fewer police officers patrolling city highways. The associations speaking against the plan were the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the Police Conference, the Transit Detectives' Endowment Association, the Transit Police Retirees, the Transit Police Captains' Endowment Association, the Transit Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association and the Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

Robert Colangelo, Chief of Patrol of the New York City Police Department, has been elected president of the Metropolitan New York chapter of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement (AAPLE).

New York City Police Det. Paul Ragonese, who last year spent two hours comforting a woman pinned under an overturned 35-ton crane, has been named man of the year by the department's Holy Name Society.

A Federal jury last month convicted six of eight reputed

members of the Gambino organized crime family of participating in an international auto-theft ring and found two of the six guilty of murdering two men who had threatened to expose the operation. The trial had previously included the Gambino family's reputed boss, Paul Castellano, as its major defendant. Castellano was shot to death outside a Manhattan restaurant last December in a case that remains unsolved.

PENNSYLVANIA — The State Legislature has passed and sent on to Gov. Dick Thornburgh a bill that would temporarily ban new privately-operated prisons and restrict the two now operating in the state, one day after 55 inmates were transferred under court order from a private jail in western Pennsylvania. The moratorium on new private facilities would run through mid-1987 to give a panel time to study the issue. The prisoners were ordered transferred from the private jail, the 258 Center, after the Pennsylvania Attorney General said the facility's security was inadequate. The 268 Center has since filed for bankruptcy.

Roderick Brock, an alleged henk robber described as one of the Pittsburgh area's 10 most wanted men, was arrested by FBI agents last month at the Atlanta hotel where he had been working. FBI spokesman Jeffrey Kimball said an article in the Pittsburgh Press describing the 10 most wanted fugitives was "very instrumental" in leading to Brock's capture. Until Brock's arrest, authorities had believed he was in the Cleveland area.

Southeast

FLORIDA — A jury last month convicted Miami Police Det. James Dixon guilty of racketeering, armed robbery, robbery, ex-

tortion, bribery and unlawful compensation in connection with the shakedown of store owners for protection money. The 29-year-old detective, who had been on the force for five years, faces a prison term that could range from three years to life imprisonment. Dixon, who remains free on \$25,000 bond pending sentencing April 17, has been on paid leave from the department during the investigation and trial.

MISSISSIPPI — The number of drivers in the state who exceed the 55 mile-an-hour speed limit has been creeping upward, and state highway patrol officers blame steep cuts for the increase.

TENNESSEE — Forty-four Tennessee Highway Patrol recruits graduated from basic training on March 14, bringing the patrol's uniformed manpower up to 583. The new troopers were the first to be hired in 18 months.



ILLINOIS — Police Chief Charles M. Wren of East St. Louis has begun experimenting with the introduction of drug tests into his department. When a new job in the internal investigations unit was announced recently, one of the requirements was that applicants take a urine test to detect drug use. Wren is said to favor drug screening for all of his officers. "I have no information that there's a problem in the department," he said. "We just want to make sure it stays clean."

The daughter of Chicago's former first deputy police superintendent James Riordan followed in her father's footsteps last month when she graduated from the city police academy. Elizabeth Riordan was one of 19 women who joined 49 men in the first recruit class to graduate this year. Her father was slain while off duty in 1981.

MICHIGAN — Wayne County Sheriff Robert Ficano has moved to increase security at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport in order to prevent terrorist attacks. Ficano's plan includes more deputies and the deployment of bomb-sniffing dogs.



MISSOURI — St. Louis police have a new wanted list that includes 91 names. The names are those of police officers killed in the line of duty from 1863 through 1926, and the department is seeking photographs of the officers to complete a permanent memorial display that will honor all 145 officers killed in the line of duty. The department hopes to have the display, which will be set up in Police Chief Robert E. Scheetz's outer office, ready by May 15, which is National Police Officers Memorial Day.

NORTH DAKOTA — A study has indicated that 75 percent of the state's rural police and fire departments are not prepared to handle spills of hazardous materials. The study recommends Federal training and response standards to replace varying state requirements.



NEW MEXICO — Cloyd Hall, 35, has been arrested in connection with the death of state trooper Sherman Toler. The 27-year-old Toler was shot after stopping a car for speeding.

TEXAS — FBI agents last month arrested the last suspected member of the neo-Nazi group The Order. Richard Scutari, the reputed security officer for the extremist group, was arrested in connection with a \$3.6-million armored car heist. The Order is also suspected of involvement in the murder of Denver radio personality Alan Berg.

Major crime increased by 4.3 percent in Houston in 1985 as compared to the previous year, Police Chief Lee P. Brown announced recently. The increase was led by assault, which jumped by 10.5 percent, and motor-vehicle theft, which was up by 10.2 percent. Murder was the only Part 1 crime category to show a decrease, dropping by 3.4 percent.

Charles Bass, who was convicted of murdering a Houston city marshal in a 1979 shootout, was executed by lethal injection

on March 12. Bass traded gunfire with marshal Charles H. Baker after Baker stopped him while investigating a \$300 holdup. Bass insisted at his trial that he shot Baker in self-defense, but told his mother at his execution, "I deserve this."



ALASKA — Following complaints from motorists, the Anchorage Police Department has announced that it will discipline officers who break speed limits. Spot radar checks found police cars speeding by up to 25 miles per hour on the Glenn Highway.

CALIFORNIA — The San Diego Police Department has revised its procedures to allow officers to fire warning shots and to end a requirement that police keep a log to record all cases in which they use physical force. The changes were among 102 recommendations adopted by the department from a total of 119 submitted by a task force. The task force had been formed by Police Chief William Kolender to study officer safety issues after the shooting death of one officer and the wounding of another last March 31.

A new Los Angeles police firearms course instructs officers to aim for a suspect's head if earlier shots don't stop him. A police spokesman said the new training approach does not represent a policy change.

IDAHO — A business group in Caldwell has reportedly offered to build and lease a maximum-security prison to ease overcrowding in the state prison system. The city is among several competing for the \$25-million project, despite the fact that 1,900 residents have opposed the plan.

NEVADA — The state Health Board has ruled that prostitutes in the 36 legal brothels throughout the state must undergo monthly tests for AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

A Las Vegas pilot and two passengers were critically injured last month when a Metropolitan Police helicopter crashed during a snowstorm. Police officials said the accident happened during a search and rescue training exercise.

OREGON — The Portland police union may go to court to fight Police Chief Penny Harrington's order that any officer hired after July 1 must not smoke on or off the job.

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'Wiretapping' of cordless phones debated

Cordless telephones have again become the focus of a law-enforcement controversy, as the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice wrestles with the question of whether current wiretap laws apply to the interception of telephone conversations pulled out of the air.

In December, someone recorded hours of conversation between Plainsboro Township Committee member Georga Spanos, a newly elected Republican, and two of his political associates. The conversations dealt with a proposal supported by the Republicans concerning the establishment of controls on

housing developments erected on farm lands.

Spanos, who works for the New Jersey Office of Telecommunications and Information Systems, said he was "shocked" when he learned his private conversations had been recorded.

Spanos complained that conversations regarding recent surgery on his mother and other personal family business had been tapped. "I feel violated," he said. The incident became the topic of conversation around Plainsboro for weeks, Spanos said.

Copies of the tapes were obtained by Peter Cantu, a

Democratic member of the township committee, and were then handed over to Donald R. Belsole, the director of the Division of Criminal Justice. Belsole said the tapes might be the basis for criminal charges but the applicability of the wiretap laws had to be settled first.

Cantu said he believed the tapes had been made by a ham radio operator. Conversations over cordless phones can be picked up by neighbors over their own telephones and sometimes over AM or FM radio frequencies. Accidental interceptions are not punishable, but if transmissions are recorded and used for the wiretapper's own purposes, the law becomes hazy.

For some, however, the case is quite clear cut. Thomas W. Greenlieb, the U.S. Attorney for New Jersey said that under Federal wiretap laws, anyone convicted of intercepting a conversation without authorization faces a fine of up to \$10,000 and a five-year prison sentence.

Lawrence West, an assistant Middlesex County prosecutor, said the identity of the individual who made the tapes is known, but he declined to identify the person because the state is investigating the incident.

While Belsole agreed that state wiretap statutes carrying the same penalties would cover the situation, other lawyers in his office disagreed. Belsole has asked his staff for a report.

According to Ennis Coleman, an engineer in charge of the Philadelphia office of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), laws banning the unauthorized interception and

use of any licensed transmission were adopted in 1935 and carried a penalty of \$10,000 in fines and up to two years in prison. The regulations were updated last year to include cable communications, Coleman added.

"The problem with cordless telephones is so new that we haven't had time to get into court

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National center revises statistics on missing kids

The problem of child abduction is much less severe than has been previously stated, according to statistics released recently by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The report containing the new figures was presented by Jay Howell, the center's executive director, at a conference on missing children. Critics of the center have complained that its missing-children estimates are inflated to gain Congressional support and public funding.

The center's report identified 562 abductions of minors in 1984, about one-third of whom are under 10 years old.

While earlier estimates had placed the number of youngsters abducted by strangers as high as 50,000, in 1985 the center estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 children are abducted by strangers each year.

Responding to criticisms charging that messages from the

missing-child movement are making youngsters "paranoid," Howell said that parents should "junk" the concept of telling children to shun strangers. Howell noted that 90 percent of acts of child exploitation are committed by relatives or others the child may be familiar with.

The report's statistics included only those children kidnapped by strangers and other adults such as babysitters. The report also noted that 130 minors were the targets of attempted kidnappings.

Thirty percent of the kidnapped children were gone more than 24 hours, while 39 percent were missing less than 24 hours, according to the report. Howell said it could not be determined how long the rest were missing.

The 562 kidnapping cases identified nationally "should in no way represent the total incidence of this crime for 1984," the report cautioned.

Town-watch group sets date for National Night Out

Sweep off your porches, bring out plenty of extra chairs and mark the date on your calendar: The third annual National Night Out has been set for August 12, with more than 62 major cities, such as Seattle, Pittsburgh, Miami and Minneapolis, participating.

National Night Out, a coast-to-coast crime-prevention project, drew more than 10.5 million participants last year. The project, a brainchild of the National Association of Town Watch Inc., is intended to demonstrate the value and effectiveness of police-community programs, as well as send a message out to the criminal element that neighborhoods are watching and organized. The project, held during the summer for the past two years, generates support for neighborhood crime-prevention

programs and strengthens local anti-crime resolve.

Last year, extensive media coverage and a variety of neighborhood events accompanied the project, including block parties, parades, cook-outs, police ride-alongs and visits from local officials. The beauty of Night Out, according to project coordinator Matthew Peskin, is that each neighborhood can make Night Out its own. It is up to the community, Peskin said, to decide what activities to schedule to make the project a success.

"National Night Out can be a real morale booster for local crime-prevention programs," said Peskin. "It's a night for leaders and volunteers to stand together with their neighbors — and with other cities across the country — and demonstrate the importance of cooperative crime-prevention efforts," he said.

Teamsters look to roll up police as bargaining door opens in Ill.

In the wake of a new collective bargaining law in Illinois, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has set its sights on organizing several suburban police departments in the northwestern part of the state.

The two-million-member union has already secured a position on an upcoming election ballot to organize the 57 police officers in Elk Grove Village.

The Teamsters' Union also claims to have enough support among the 79 patrolmen in Schaumburg to call for an election there as well in the near future. Schaumburg's Fraternal Order of Police chapter has been strong in the community for the past 11 years.

With the nation's manufacturing industry on the decline, membership in the Teamsters' Union has fallen off in recent years. The state's new collective bargaining law for police, which went into effect on Jan. 1, opens up a new pool of workers for the international union to draw from.

The first official attempt by the Teamsters to break into the ranks of Illinois's municipal police forces was in Wood Dale, where officers have filed for a new union-representation election.

"I'll be frank with you," said Carlo "C buck" Spranzo, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 726 in Chicago, "this is a business. The only place there's anybody available is the public

sector and that means police officers, public works and firemen."

In Cook County, 1,750 of the county's correctional officers have already allied themselves with the Teamsters, while organizing efforts are also being aimed at the county sheriff's police, forest preserve officers and court bailiffs.

According to Robert Riley, a business agent for Teamsters Local 714, the new state law mandates that if the union wins the election, municipal officials must negotiate. Union officials report that the Teamsters are actively seeking alliances with seven municipal police departments in the area.

Perhaps not surprisingly, not all municipal officials are elated over the prospect of the Teamsters coming to town as bargaining agents for public-safety employees. Stephen J. Atkins, Schaumburg's Village Manager, said he will recommend against voluntary recognition of the Teamsters. He has threatened to challenge the affiliation based on an agreement the village has with the Fraternal Order of Police.

"The bottom line is the Teamsters have alleged connections with organized crime and they don't belong as representatives of our police department," he said.

The director of the FOP's labor council, Art Stone, said that some police officers have sought out

Serial-murder probers close in with computer

The computer used by the Green River Task Force to track down a serial killer in King County, Wash., offered up what may have been a mixed blessing recently, when it zeroed in on a suspect who was brought in for questioning. Unfortunately for the investigators, however, expectations of solving the case, built up in the news and elsewhere, turned into a cascade of criticism for the task force when the case was not solved.

A Riverton Heights man and his wife were questioned for several hours by task force investigators and were given an ex-

tensive polygraph test. The interrogation of Ernest William McLean, 52, and his wife, Fay, 27, was "conducted in a very professional manner," said computer expert Peter Scharf.

McLean became the focus of the investigation as a result of statements from informants, evidence that placed his vehicle at wooded areas where bodies had been found, his animal-trapping activities and other factors that have not been disclosed, according to officials.

Those elements placed McLean high on a list of possible suspects

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People and Places

Downhill racers

More than 100 police officers from 26 countries participated in the National Peace Officers Ski Race in Trento, Italy, this past February.

The American team was made up primarily of law enforcers from Colorado. Those who made the long trek to the Italian Alps were: Don Bird and Kelth Ikeda of the Pitkin County Sheriff's Department; Glen Johnson of the Summit County Sheriff's Department; Jim Walsh of the Frisco Police Department, and Loren Ryerson of the Aspen Police Department. The team also included Randy Lloyd of the West Valley, Utah, Police Department and Craig Nordby of the Minneapolis Police Department.

According to a spokesman for the National Peace Officers Ski Team, the Americans failed to place in the slalom race. However, Marc Milligan, the team leader from the University of Colorado Police Department in Boulder, came in 14th out of 101 international skiers in the slalom.

Officers from such countries as Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Denmark and Monaco competed in the race, which was held Feb. 28 through March 8.

In the cross-country competition, the U.S. team placed 17th out of 26 teams, said the team spokesman.

In addition, C. J. Howard and Molly Ireland, both deputies from the Pitkin County Sheriff's Department, skied in a women's exhibition race in an effort to convince the international committee to establish a women's division at the World Skiing Championship for Police Forces.

The U.S. team also qualified for the international competition at the Fourth Annual Saab National Peace Officers Race, which was held March 27 through March 30 in Aspen, Colo.

Currently, 30 law enforcement agencies from 20 states have pre-registered for the Fifth Annual Saab Ski Race in 1987.

The old ball game

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Walk of fame

Maj. Gen. Eugene R. Cromartie, commander of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, escorts his wife, Joyce, under an arch of swords on his way to induction into the new Army ROTC Hall of Fame at his alma mater, Florida A&M University. Cromartie, the highest ranking law-enforcement officer in the Army, was selected as the first inductee into the hall of fame as "a fearless black American soldier" who has "gotten on with the business of making this a better place for all mankind."

Bexar County, Tex., Sheriff's Department.

"I don't know of any other sheriff's department in Texas that has its own professional football team," said Sheriff Harlan Copeland. The San Antonio Gunslingers of the United States Football League became the department's property after the players' association sued the former owners. South Texas Sports Inc., for back wages and were awarded \$650,000.

According to Gene Talbert, central services administrator for the sheriff's department, the company appealed the decision and lost. After 30 days, he said, the sheriff's department was granted authority to take possession of property belonging to South Texas Sports. "We took all the equipment we could find in the locker room," he said, "plus three vans and a pickup truck."

At that point, the players' association filed a motion to have the team turned over to the sheriff's department for sale. "We have posted a notice to sell all the equipment," Talbert said. The suction of the company's property has been continually

postponed, however. In the meantime, Talbert said, South Texas Sports has filed for involuntary bankruptcy, and the sale of the team and equipment is stayed until the outcome of a hearing on the company's bankruptcy petition.

Talbert said that the sheriff's department does not know when it will be able to sell the franchise because "all they're doing is delaying through tactics of the court."

"I asked the commissioner of the court if they'll finance the team and we'd operate it," he said. "They just laughed."

Said Copeland: "I could probably do a better job of running the team than the current guys."

Hard work, lost sleep

The work was challenging, and at times difficult enough to make sleeping a problem, but it's now over. Jack H. Ferguson, chairman of the Richmond, Va., Citizen's Crime Commission, resigned his post last month shortly after the 18-member commission presented the City Council with a report on what could be done about violent crime in the city.

The Council appointed the commission last fall to study violent crime and make recommendations for Council action. Ferguson, president of the Virginia Power Company, was named chairman.

While early news coverage of the commission's report gave the impression that its criticism of the police was quite harsh,

Ferguson said that in the commission's opinion, "Policing needs to be changed, not only here but everywhere."

Topping the commission's list of findings is the notion that police cannot do it by themselves. "There's got to be a very strong, high level of coordinated public involvement, community involvement," said Ferguson.

He went on to suggest that the traditional approach to policing is no longer effective. "That's not a criticism of the police department," Ferguson said. "That's our belief that things need to be done differently."

The 94 murders recorded in Richmond last year set a new local record, and made the city number two in the nation for murders per capita.

Ferguson accompanied police on two murder investigations. He said he had seen violent death before, in construction work and in the Navy, but never anything like those deliberate killings. "Kind of hard to sleep when you see something like that," he said. "I thought about that a lot and still do."

Ferguson said he was surprised that the officers and detectives were not "calloused" given the nature of their work. "They're trying to help," he said. "They feel just as badly about that as any one of us."

A "Richmond Renaissance" approach is needed to address the problems of crime, Ferguson suggested, to get "the best of all segments of the community pulling together."

Ferguson is sanguine about the

fact that not all of the commission's proposals may be enacted by the Council, but he adds, "There's been too much work gone into this thing to let it sit on the shelf."

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What They Are Saying

"I have nothing against FOP, but I feel the Teamsters can do a better job."

Police Officer Roy Desmond,
on the recent efforts by the Teamsters Union
to organize police departments in northern Illinois. (3:3)

Getting personal in hunt for clues

Scientists eye DNA as new key to identifications

It's found in the blood, in the hair, in saliva, semen, fingernail clippings — indeed, no part of the body is without it. More importantly to law enforcers, it may help revolutionize the identification of muggers, murderers and rapists as well as solve newborn baby mix-ups, aid in the identification of missing persons, alter immigration procedures and establish parentage.

"It" in this case is DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the basic genetic building block, and the revolutionary new procedure, developed in England, is being referred to as DNA fingerprinting. The identification procedure is based on the fact that DNA is contained in each cell of the body and is different in each person.

Criminology experts believe that the test, which can be done on tiny samples of blood, semen or even hair roots, will be used primarily in rape cases because of the severe limitations of existing processes for identifying the origins of sperm. With a given individual's blood and semen providing the same DNA fingerprint, developers of the test say it should be possible to match a DNA print of sperm from the victim or the victim's clothing with the blood or semen from a suspected rapist.

According to British scientists, the chances of two people having the same test results could be measured in the billions, with the only known exceptions being identical twins. Experts believe that DNA fingerprinting will someday have greater application than routine fingerprinting done at birth.

The test, which has been called virtually foolproof, was developed at the University of Leicester by Dr. Alec J. Jeffreys, and was adopted for criminological use by Jeffreys and Drs. Peter Gill and David J. Werrett of the British Home Office's Forensic Science Service.

Dr. Gilbert E. Corrigan of the Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Louis, called the test "phenomenal." Corrigan said he planned to call attention to the test at a meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Although the test has only been performed in England thus far, James Kearney, a forensic science specialist at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said the bureau is taking the development of such a test seriously and has assigned a researcher to study its potential. The FBI is also collaborating with scientists at the National Institute of Health to develop a comparable test.

Although Kearney called the test "scientifically sound," he said it would need to be refined for standard use and that it would take two to five years to overcome hurdles and adapt the test for routine use.

Experts caution that the

premature introduction of DNA fingerprinting before all problems are identified and corrected could jeopardize its reputation and its application as a standard tool.

Currently, the test is complicated, time-consuming and labor-intensive. While many routine tests could be completed in a matter of days, DNA fingerprinting takes about two weeks. There are four days of intensive work, followed by a period during which scientists await the results of chemical reactions and the production of radioactive photographs.

There are several stages to the test, which involves special probes and other new tools of microbiology previously used in developing diagnostic tests for such genetic diseases as Huntington's chorea. Using a large drop of blood for a sample, the test results will ultimately appear as bands on autoradiograph film.

After mixing a chemical solvent to extract the biological substances from a sample, technicians add other substances to isolate nucleic acids in the cells. The nucleic acid molecules are then cleaved at specific sites in their chain and then broken into tiny fragments by what are known as restrictive enzymes. The processes take several hours each and are done over a number of days.

Using a technique known as electrophoresis, the DNA particles are separated and then yet another technique, known as Southern blotting, is used to

place them on strips of paper. Eventually, special probes developed by Dr. Jeffreys are linked with a radioisotope technique to prepare autoradiograph films.

With the probe, the sequence of the four nucleotides that make up DNA are detected. Nucleotides, the building blocks of DNA, are considered as units labeled "a," "b," "c" and "d," and are repeated in sequence and in linked chains. Using the electrophoresis technique, which sorts out sequences according to molecular weight, a band appears on the autoradiograph for each series of repeats.

The probe detects the variations in the loose pieces of DNA within the body whose function is not known. While the a-b-c-d sequences are the same from one individual to the next, the number of times the sequence is repeated varies. It is the variation that is used for identification.

Although the last process takes weeks, researchers hope to be able to cut the time down. Currently, one scientist can comfortably do 20 tests in a week. Dr. Gill said that because the technique lends itself to a kind of conveyor-belt process, it would be possible to have several technicians carrying out individual steps at once, thus enabling them to do many more samples. The researchers reported making an identification in a pilot study from a four-year-old bloodstain and from several weeks-old semen stains that had been prepared for laboratory in-

vestigation.

Because of the critical importance of having a sample large enough to test using current methods, forensic scientists often find themselves hampered. If an insufficient sample is available to independent scientists representing defendants, the case could be thrown out of court. Criminologists using the DNA fingerprinting technique, on the other hand, would be able to solve crimes which they are now unable to.

A major problem with the DNA technique, however, is its reliance on radioactive processes, something scientists are generally moving away from. While a substitute, non-radioactive method is being sought, Dr. Werrett said his team has yet to discover a substitute that would provide results with the same precision.

"All of these are problems that can be overcome," said Dr. George Sensabaugh, a forensic scientist at the University of California at Berkeley. Sensabaugh added that just as it took the courts years to admit fingerprints as evidence, it will take time for DNA fingerprinting to gain acceptance.

The technique will also have to face the legal challenge of the Kelly-Frye standard, as do all new scientific methodologies. The standard holds that all new methods must be deemed trustworthy and reliable by the scientific community before they are accepted as admissible evidence.



Sensabaugh said, however, that the DNA method will inevitably be challenged on the grounds of whether these patterns are unique to each individual. "Obviously, you can't answer that by testing every individual," he said, "and that means you have to have a much better data base."

Werrett said he is confident that his team will accumulate such data and that the courts will accept statistical techniques for extrapolations made from tens of thousands of tests to prove that which would take millions of comparisons from individual tests.

Police face new liability risks

Continued from Page 1

jury that the wiretap evidence was so "flimsy" that no reasonable officer could think there was probable cause to arrest them, as required by the Fourth Amendment.

The Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures and specifies that warrants must be supported by probable cause.

While the decision has been criticized by police groups, some law-enforcement spokesmen have said that they do not see the ruling having a "sweeping impact."

Jerald R. Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said his organization was disappointed by the ruling after having had filed a friend of the court brief on the matter. "I think it does have the effect of adding to the problem of police liability which has reached crisis proportions," he said.

In terms of the ruling's practical effect, Vaughn said, it will cause officers to be that much more "leery" in proceeding with a warrant.

The Court has suggested that a better way of enforcing the Fourth Amendment's requirements might be to force "incompetent" police officers to pay damages to innocent people whose constitutional rights have been violated, rather than to exclude illegal evidence, which the Justices said has the "side effect" of hampering criminal prosecution.

However, some have said that lawsuits against police would likely be ineffective. Juries are often hostile to such suits and plaintiffs can rarely prove substantial monetary damages.

"In overall terms," Vaughn said, "I am not convinced that it will have a broad effect on how law enforcement is done. The impact is in the issue of potential liability and the tremendous impact of the liability on police. The non-availability of professional liability insurance, the escalating costs of premiums for that that is available — it's just reached crisis proportions, in my judgment."

According to Wayne Schmidt, executive director of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement,

there are two issues of concern that the ruling failed to address. "I have no quarrel with what the Supreme Court said," maintained Schmidt. "My quarrel is with what they didn't say."

"They've left it open as to what happens to a police officer who serves a warrant but who was not responsible for obtaining the warrant," he said. "If we're going to hold him liable, then we have severe problems."

Schmidt argued that such a loophole could inhibit police from serving warrants in other jurisdictions or from doing a check through the National Crime Information Center.

The other problem Schmidt identified is that the Supreme Court does not encourage the police to use magistrates. "Whether they act with or without a warrant makes no difference in their liability," he said.

Associate Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist dissented in part in the *Malley* case. They wrote that the case should have been thrown out because "a reasonably competent officer could have believed" the

wiretap evidence was sufficient to supply probable cause for an arrest warrant.

The Justices contended that the decision might discourage police officers from seeking warrants for fear that they would be held personally liable. The Court, they said, should have given more weight to the finding of probable cause by the judge who issued the warrant. Such legal judgments have traditionally been made by judges, not police officers, they said.

The Court's ruling will protect all but the most incompetent officers, said Walter Bader, president of a Maryland lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police. However, he cautioned that the warrant *Malley* got and the procedure he employed are standard practice in many police departments. "That's a helluva way to learn," Bader said.

The ruling should prompt police managers to increase training, Bader said, noting that the only way police officers learn about latest case law is "reportedly good" departments is by reading the newspaper.

April 9 is D-day for House on handgun bills

Continued from Page 1

crime or drug trafficking offense, as well as a 20-year sentence for any subsequent offense. The bill would also ban the importation of key components of the small, cheap handguns known as "Saturday Night Specials."

The legislation allows for the notification of law-enforcement authorities when a handgun is purchased in order to permit a records check for criminal convictions or other disqualifications. However, the bill does not impose a waiting period or supercede existing state laws regarding record checks.

Attorney General Meese said that he had no objections to the provisions of Hughes' bill. Meese has publicly supported the S.49/H.R.945 legislation, but had

privately expressed reservations over key aspects of the NRA-backed bill. "I can live with S.49 and the Administration does support it," Meese said. He added, however, that S.49 "would be a better bill if it was amended to take care of two or three features."

By mid-March, Meese told the House Judiciary Committee that he would be "comfortable" with passage of the Hughes-sponsored compromise bill.

Internal Government documents obtained by the Judiciary Committee have indicated that others in the Administration, including officials of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, share Meese's reservations about the original gun bill supported by President Reagan and the NRA.

Air waves:

Cordless 'wiretaps' eyed

Continued from Page 3

with it," he said. "I expect that in the future we will."

Coleman said the FCC has gotten a number of complaints about cordless phones due to the narrow range of frequencies assigned to them. "If people bought instruments at about the same time from the same store, there is a chance their telephones are on the same frequency," he said.

The phones work by operating as a radio between the handset and a base in the user's house, where the conversation is put into the regular telephone system and goes out over wires. The user is able to talk from anywhere in the house or outside in the backyard.

According to Steven M. Richman, a lawyer representing

Cantu, who received the tapes of Spanos' conversation through an intermediary, the laws are unclear in the Plainsboro case. Richman found only two state court cases which dealt with cordless phones, one in Rhode Island and the other in Kansas. In both those cases, the courts admitted evidence obtained through recordings of cordless phone conversations.

However, Richman also came upon a Federal case in which evidence obtained through a recording of a cordless phone conversation was suppressed. The court ruled that conversations over a cordless phone were the same as those over a closed system and came under "wire communications."

While there have been no such

cases in New York as yet, Timothy Gilles, a spokesman for Attorney General Robert Abrams, said that state eavesdropping laws covered conversations made "in whole or in part" over wire and thus would seem to cover cordless telephones.

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Opening a few eyes on crime prevention

Twenty years ago the words crime and prevention were rarely used in the same sentence, if ever. Today crime prevention is prac-



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

tically a buzzword in law enforcement and some civic circles. But the term covers a bewildering variety of programs, ranging from neighborhood watches and public education to preventing child victimization, and involves groups ranging from police departments to tenants associations.

To bring some order out of this chaos, the National Crime Prevention Council has just completed a study titled "Crime Prevention: Status and Trends 1986." The study assesses the present picture of crime preven-

tion nationwide and makes some educated guesses about the outlook. It is a useful overview for law enforcement administrators who are operating crime-prevention programs or plan to start.

Inevitably, because crime prevention is first and foremost a local phenomenon and because associations of crime prevention specialists are still in their infancy, the study is not very comprehensive or detailed. The authors suggest that a similar study should be made every two years as data accumulate from experience. This study began with development of a computerized data base of known crime-prevention programs and the organizations that run them. All told, there are 1,000 organizations and 2,800 crime-prevention programs in the data base. About half of the organizations are police departments; another quarter are sheriffs' departments and other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies groups.

The remaining quarter are community organizations, military units, colleges and universities, and assorted other groups.

After establishing the data base, the NCPC conducted two surveys. In one of them, 50 crime-prevention "practitioners" selected at random were asked for their perceptions about the effectiveness of their programs, their own training, and the needs of crime-prevention programs. In the other survey, the NCPC checked all 50 states and the District of Columbia to find out what is being done at the state level. That survey found that 26 states now have both a state-run crime-prevention office and an independent association of crime-prevention specialists. Only 10 states had neither a state-run office nor an association.

Finally, the NCPC interviewed ten experts in the field (unfortunately, the report does not identify them or give their backgrounds) for their opinions about the problems facing crime prevention and the outlook for the future.

Here are a few highlights from the report that may prove eye-opening to law-enforcement administrators:

¶ Public demand for crime-prevention efforts appears to be increasing.

¶ Practitioners believe that crime-prevention programs reduce crime and have the potential to do even better.

¶ Practitioners believe that the public's fear of crime is remaining stable despite the actual decrease in crime.

¶ The biggest problem facing practitioners is finding funds for programs. Says the report: "Some observed outright that they simply had no funds for crime prevention, but went to superiors and supporters to beg and borrow money on a case-by-case basis." One police crime-prevention officer noted: "We get lots of verbal support; the chief is very positive; the higher-ups give us pats on the back. But when it comes to real resources, nothing."

¶ The 10 experts were agreed that crime-prevention programs have focused on children and youth. Says the report: New "programs for children and young people ranged from Stranger Danger to child fingerprinting to school curriculum programs. Programs for teens ranged from volunteer programs to youth in the law to general work with young people."

¶ The 10 experts see the greatest need for crime-prevention work in the inner-cities and among teenagers. Said one of them: "These [teens and

inner-cities] are the tough jobs. We've taken care of the easy tasks; the ones that remain are going to be a real challenge. But it is a challenge we must meet."

This pioneering study is the most recent achievement by the National Crime Prevention Council, which, among other things, put the bark in McGruff the Crime Dog. The NCPC also coordinates and guides the crime-prevention efforts of 103 organizations as disparate as the U.S. Army, the National PTA, and the Wisconsin Crime Prevention Officers Association.

The study was funded by a grant from the Florence V. Burden Foundation, of which I am a director. I don't believe my personal interest has colored my judgment that "Crime Prevention: Status and Trends 1986" is a big step forward for the concept that the police and public, working together, can have a significant effect on crime and the quality of life in America's communities.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood, NJ 07675.

Green River probers in near-miss as hunt goes on

Continued from Page 3

produced with the help of a sophisticated, multi-million-dollar computer system which has been used to provide high-speed analyses of information in the case. However, the computer can only narrow down information and lists of suspects so far, after which traditional police methods must be used.

"Once you've reduced the number to 15 suspects, for example," said Scharf, a professor of sociology at Seattle University and an adviser to the task force, "the computer won't reduce it to one. Then you have to do something else, like they did with the McLeans, to reduce it even further."

At that stage, Scharf added, the only thing to do is question the subject and search for evidence. "It's an absolutely reasonable strategy."

If anything, he said, the task force was able to eliminate a subject.

McLean was released after passing a polygraph test and after no evidence was uncovered that would have linked him to the murders.

Scharf, a former police officer, said the McLean incident was almost a textbook example of the difficulty in weighing the rights of an individual against those of a victim, especially in one of the worst multiple-murder cases ever investigated.

He added that the reputation of the McLeans was no doubt damaged, but went on to note, "You have to balance the importance of the investigation with the risk of embarrassment to someone."

Weeks of preparation went into the McLeans' interrogation, said

law enforcement experts who asked not to be identified. Investigators decided to surprise McLean and search his house without warning, believing that such an approach might produce a confession and prevent key evidence from being destroyed.

Where the task force erred, said experts, was in suggesting through the media that the killer was about to be caught. Experts conceded, however, that reporters had been monitoring police radio transmissions and had placed intense pressure on the task force to produce information which might not have been fully developed.

"The thing I'm most worried about now," Scharf said, "is that the task force will back off, that they won't follow leads."



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Flashback



1897: Street-corner cop

Standing on a corner that is now one of the busiest in downtown New York, the belmeted officer was a ubiquitous focus of attention on the sidewalks of New York. This officer bore none of the outward trappings of today's American policeman, with no evidence of seldarm, truncheon, handcuffs, radio or other equipment to weigh down his brass-buttoned overcoat. Need help? Just look for the nearest call box.

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Forum

Moran:

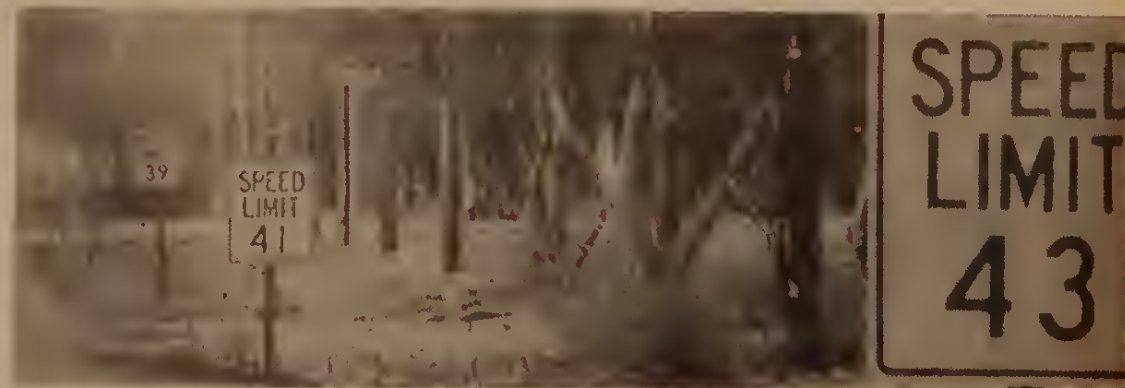
For safety's sake, raise the speed limit

By Richard Moran

Now that gasoline and oil are once again plentiful, it's time to think about repealing the 55 m.p.h. speed limit. The good news is that it's possible to raise the speed limit to 65 without making our interstate highways more dangerous. Indeed, if we also raise the minimum speed from 40 to 50 m.p.h., our highways will become safer as well as faster.

In 1974, when the national 55 m.p.h. limit went into effect, there were good political, moral and economic reasons for a low speed limit. The country was being held hostage to an oil embargo and the American automobile averaged under 15 miles per gallon. Today the average car delivers more than 27 m.p.g. Our best estimates indicate that raising the speed limit to 65 would increase gas consumption by less than 1 percent.

The speed limit has remained at 55



Wide World Photo

because many people believe that it helps reduce traffic fatalities. This belief is based on the simple notion that speed kills. While no one can deny that the

faster you are traveling when you crash, the greater risk of death, the "speed kills" argument is not entirely accurate. First of all, the difference between crashing at 55 m.p.h. and 65 m.p.h. is not substantial. You're in serious trouble at either speed, even with a seat belt. The more important thing is to reduce traffic accidents themselves.

A careful analysis of highway accidents reveals that most accidents are not caused by speed itself, but by variance in speed. That is, cars driving at different speeds increase the risk of accidents because they are constantly changing lanes to pass each other. If it were possible to get every driver to maintain the same speed — and therefore never change lanes — the accident rate would be reduced enormously. To accomplish this it is important to make minimum and maximum speeds as proximate as possible.

If you don't believe that accidents can best be prevented by increasing the maximum speed to 65 while enforcing a minimum speed, just try the following experiment. The next time you're driving on an interstate, drive your car at 75

m.p.h. for a few minutes — 20 m.p.h. over the speed limit. Then reduce your speed to 35 — 20 miles under the speed limit. Now when did you feel safer? I'll bet my driver's license you felt safer at 75. That's because at 75 you're exceeding the average prevailing speed by only 10 m.p.h., while at 35 you're driving 30 m.p.h. below the average — and cars are constantly whizzing past you.

As difficult as it may be to believe, several studies have shown that there is no statistical relationship between average speed and the highway fatality rate. There is, however, a strong relationship between speed variance and auto accidents. The truth is that if you're driving at 55 m.p.h. and most of the cars are passing you, you're not driving at the optimal safe speed. Until the speed limit is raised to 65, we face the difficult choice of driving our motor vehicles as safely as possible or driving them legally.

Richard Moran is an associate professor of sociology at Mt. Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass. The foregoing article is reprinted from the Boston Globe.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

Careful cops

"The U.S. Supreme Court has made the task of some but not all policemen more hazardous by ruling that those who make mistakes in arresting people may be held personally accountable. That means the end of a situation in which a policeman could shuffle off on a judge who signed a warrant responsibility for a false arrest. We welcome the Supreme Court decision to the extent that it stiffens defenses against blithe invasions of private property of law-abiding people by causing policemen to think twice before undertaking one — even on the say of a judge. To make the policeman think twice before he moves in on innocent people is of course what the Court had in mind. A competent policeman will always think twice, maybe three times — and get a lawyer's advice besides — before he invades private premises. It is the incompetent policeman that innocent people have to worry about, particularly the incompetent policeman who teams with the incompetent, lazy or stupid judge. If the Supreme Court has put a stopper on that kind of teamwork, it's about time."

— The Charleston, S.C., News & Courier/Evening Post
March 8, 1986

This bill misfires

"American society does not need to make it any easier for irresponsible people to get their hands on guns. Yet we still see efforts in Congress to make gun ownership easier than ever before. Proponents of the Firearms Owners Protection Act claim the bill is 'one of the toughest ever on criminals who use a firearm in the commission of a crime.' But numerous police groups are adamantly against the measure. Thus they are opposing the National Rifle Association for the first time in many years. Clearly, these police groups take no exception to responsible gun ownership. Neither does The Post, as far as long guns are concerned. Guns were used to gain Texas' independence 150 years ago. The right to bear arms came with the Bill of Rights. Our problems, locally and nationally, lie with irresponsible people who own guns. Reasonable gun laws currently exist. Thus, we don't need this new provision, which would reduce gun sale record-keeping, eliminate the current prohibition on selling guns to out-of-staters, enable a licensed gun dealer to convert his inventory to a 'private collection,' wait one year and a day, and be able to sell this 'collection' — with no required record-keeping."

— The Houston Post
March 9, 1986

Fight illegal drugs; don't test everybody

"The scene: A giant Federal clinic where chemists test human urine for evidence of illegal drug use. Standing in line at the door, specimen jars in hand, are 2.7 million Federal workers, 1.7 million soldiers and sailors and 23 million others — from janitors to executives — employed by private firms doing Federal work. The line is long — it contains nearly twice as many people as the entire nation of Australia. This ridiculous scenario could occur if the Government adopted a far-too-sweeping drug-test plan proposed this week by the President's Commission on Organized Crime. Alarmed by the magnitude of the mob's illicit drug profits, the commissioners said that all employees of the U.S. Government and of Federal contractors should be targets of 'suitable drug testing programs.' The commissioners' alarm is understandable. But in proposing drug tests for millions of workers, they are proposing a police state. The right scenario is two-pronged. First, don't give up on pursuing producers and dealers; halt U.S. aid to countries that refuse to fight drug growers. Second, go after the customers — but not by blanket drug-testing. Teach people to say no to drugs. Instead of forcing millions of workers to prove they are innocent, the Government should be fighting the guilty — the creeps and criminals who push illegal drugs."

— USA Today
March 7, 1986



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The clock is winding down on Dick Bowman's tenure as Sheriff of Elkhart County, Ind., but through no desire on his part. Bowman, who has been sheriff in the north-eastern Indiana county for just over 11 years, is limited to two elected terms by a provision of the state constitution that covers all elected county officials. As one who clearly relishes his role as a popularly-elected law-enforcement official, Bowman calls the constitutional restriction an "affront to the voting public."

Despite having to face up to the end of a career, Bowman is a sheriff with few if any regrets. And with good reason. His was the first sheriff's department in the country to win accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies — a distinction that he says his personnel worked hard to achieve and are now justifiably proud of. The approval from CALEA helped substantiate the claims of professionalism that his department, like so many others, were inclined to make. Now, he says, the days when problems escalated quickly into crises are behind him.

Bowman, a soft-spoken man who turns 54 on April 26, defies many of the popular, media-generated stereotypes about sheriffs. He can boast of a master's degree in public administration from Indiana University. He's an

avid bicyclist who churns out the mileage during the balmy summer months. He's also one sheriff who never has to worry about his prisoners' vitamin intake, inasmuch as his own vegetable garden supplies much of the produce consumed at the Elkhart County Jail. What he would love to see, given his druthers, is a change of heart toward sheriffs on the part of media maguls. "What we need," he readily admits, "is a screenwriter who would portray the sheriff as an intelligent human being with feelings."

Dick Bowman exemplifies the move toward professionalism in law enforcement, with his ongoing emphasis on education and ethical standards. In addition to his own associate's, bachelor's and master's degrees, he also proudly displays certificates of graduation from both the FBI National Academy and the National Sheriffs' Institute (and he was interviewed while attending a seminar sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association). Nor is the emphasis on education strictly a personal one. His department requires a two-year degree of all deputies, and he makes no bones about the fact that he wishes the requirement called for four years of college.

His emphasis on ethical standards may yet lead to

what might be seen as a living legacy of his 20-year career in law enforcement. As chairman of the National Sheriffs' Association's committee on ethics, standards, education and training, he is currently immersed in developing a practical, enforceable code of ethics for sheriffs and their deputies. While reluctant to talk about specifics, since the code is still in its formative stages, Bowman candidly states that the ethical code he and his committee hope to develop will be one that surpasses any of the existing models in this country. Honesty and integrity, he concedes, are very personal issues for him, but the development of a code of ethics is not a personal crusade. Rather, he says, it's "a golden opportunity for all us."

As a sheriff, Bowman's professional complaints may seem to echo those of many of his peers: insufficient manpower to cover an oversized jurisdiction, inadequate space for housing prisoners, distorted images conveyed through the media, and, of course, that annoying constitutional requirement that will soon have him job-hunting for the first time in ages. But do these complaints entail any regrets? Clearly they don't. "If I had it to do over," Bowman says, "I would probably do the same thing."

'I've always thought that we were professional in what we did and the way we did it. We prepared ourselves to be that way, and finally we proved it.'

Dick W. Bowman

Sheriff of Elkhart County, Indiana,
the first accredited sheriff's department
in the United States

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Your agency was the first — and as of this interview, the only — sheriff's department to win accreditation approval from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. In the year that has passed since approval was given, what has accreditation meant to your department, and to Elkhart County in general?

BOWMAN: The accreditation process requires written policies on a variety of standards, so what that did for us, basically, was to put in writing our policies and procedures completely. As with many departments across the country, we had many policies and procedures before, but we didn't have them for everything. We usually had policies and procedures for those things that we ordinarily do in the course of a day's work, the average things. We didn't have policies and procedures for the unforeseen things that may or may not happen, at least in operations. We also didn't have policies and procedures for a lot of our administrative and budgetary processes.

So it helped us there. That was immediate; it was happening during the accreditation process. An interesting thing happened to us upon accreditation. In a county of 140,000, we have three daily newspapers, and we receive

good news coverage. Accreditation back in November of 1984 was a lot more unknown than now, especially in a suburban, rural county in Indiana. We did our darndest to try to make sure to give some legitimacy to the whole process, giving background so people would know what was going on. The surprising response was from the recognized — and I say that kind of inclusively — professionals: the medical profession, the education profession, the legal profession. We received a lot of letters of congratulation, and, as a professional public servant, that that was very gratifying to me personally, because I've always thought that we were professional in what we did and the way we did it. We had prepared ourselves to be that way, to be a profession, and finally we proved it and we were accepted and recognized by the longstanding professions. So that was immediate gratification — kind of shallow, maybe, but very satisfying and very appreciated.

LEN: What about the impact of accreditation since winning approval?

BOWMAN: Since we have become accredited, I see a change in attitude with my staff, my personnel. We don't have crises anymore. We go about things in a professional way, our responsibility is delineated and well-defined. We have problems, but we don't have crises like we used to have. I think that's significant, because there

isn't anything that has happened — and we've had several major things happen — since we became accredited that we haven't handled as a professional organization should handle them, in a professional way. So I can see nothing but improvement; I don't see any hindrances at all. There's some fear, and that's mostly fear of the unknown. There's some fear among agency administrators having "someone else" tell them how to run their department. That's not what the law enforcement standards do. The standards say what you have to do; they won't tell you how you have to do it, except maybe in a few instances, such as use of deadly force. That one pretty much follows the recent Supreme Court rulings on use of deadly force, and we should all be doing it that way anyhow.

LEN: Could you provide an example of a situation that might once have been a "crisis" but now is merely a "problem" for you?

BOWMAN: Last October, I think it was, at about 10 o'clock at night, my investigation commander called me at home and said, "Sheriff, we have at least 600 pounds of unstable dynamite in a housing addition." By 5 o'clock the next morning, we were ready to and did completely evacuate about a three-square-mile area, probably about 3,000 people. We had organized not only my

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'Sheriffs are the only elected law-enforcement agency heads. I think that's very democratic. In a democracy, that person who can take away your freedom should be answerable to everybody.'

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department but the state police, who assisted us with about half a dozen officers. I probably had about 70 or 80 employees there, plus we had ordinance people from the U.S. Army on their way from Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis. By 5 o'clock that evening the dynamite and the nitroglycerine was all destroyed and we put that neighborhood back to normal. It was a very calm situation, we fully utilized the news media, we did everything the way I felt it should have been done. In our critique we found very few things that would have been changed had we to do it over again. That's a prime example of what I feel is a crisis — 600 pounds of dynamite would make a bell of a hole in the ground, and could have hurt a lot of people. We even had the airspace above it restricted and we stopped some trains on a nearby railroad track because this stuff was very destabilized. Some of the nitro was dripping out and had crystallized. It was very dangerous. That's just an example of one of the things where I feel that our accreditation and our concept of ourselves helped us in that situation. We knew we could handle that kind of situation, and we did in fact do that. I was quite pleased with the performance of my department.

LEN: Did the fact that Elkhart County served as a pilot-test site for the accreditation standards give you anything in the way of an insider's edge in becoming one of the first to win approval?

BOWMAN: Oh, it helped us. As a pilot project we had insight into the standards, we had experience as to how the accreditation process would go, so it certainly did give us an edge. It gave us a jump on everyone else.

LEN: Yours is a relatively modest size agency, with 98 employees, yet you reportedly had to meet more of the CALEA standards than any other agency. Why was that the case?

BOWMAN: That's because we're a full-service agency; we do everything. We're like the standard sheriff's office. I hesitate to call the sheriff's department a law-enforcement agency exclusively. Law enforcement is part of our responsibility. The average sheriff's office across the United States has a wider range of responsibilities than just law enforcement, and that's what is unique about the sheriff's department. That's what makes being sheriff so interesting and such a challenging job. We are a criminal justice agency in the truest sense, in that we are involved in law enforcement, we're involved in corrections, we're involved in the courts. We serve as court officers in nearly every state in the Union. We are involved in corrections in nearly every state, and we are involved in law enforcement in the majority of the states. That makes us unique, and it puts us in a unique position to be a public servant. I have often felt that sheriffs are in the unique position of doing more for the public than any other local elected official, and we are unique in that we are the only elected law enforcement agency heads. I think that's very democratic, myself. I've always felt that in a democracy, that person who can take away your freedom should not be answerable to a person, he should be answerable to everybody. We are. We're answerable to the citizens of our county. So we're unique in that, and we have a great sense of responsibility because of that. I'm not responsible to a mayor, or to a governor. I do not do the bidding of a mayor or a governor.

nor, I don't get involved in their politics. If I want to remain in office, I do the bidding of the majority of the citizens of my county. That puts me very, very close to the people; there's no one between me and the citizens of Elkhart County. None at all. That puts me in a very unique and a very responsible position.

LEN: What happens in the event of a conflict between you and another elected official, say a mayor or a county commissioner?

BOWMAN: I make it a point, as an elected official, that politics stops the day of election — partisan politics. I have a sense of responsibility that goes beyond politics. I believe the mayor does, too. I get along with mayors and I have no problem that way at all. If there's a conflict between us, we just have to work around those conflicts.

LEN: How about a conflict between accreditation standards and local ordinances — let's say in the area of recruitment, for argument's sake? How do you respond in a situation such as that?

BOWMAN: In those instances where there is a central personnel section for all county government, if the standards require you to meet certain stipulations on, say, recruitment, that central office still must meet the standard. If they're not meeting the standard, that's when the sheriff has to go over and twist arms and say, "Look, if I don't meet this standard it's your responsibility." You still have to meet that standard. If it's a function that is required of your agency but it's delegated to someone else, then they have to meet the standard. For instance, I have a joint communications center with the City of Goshen, the county seat. That communications policy and procedure still had to meet the standards.

LEN: Along the way to winning accreditation approval, did you encounter any pockets of resistance to the concept among your officers?

BOWMAN: Among my officers, no, not that I'm aware of. Once they found out what it was all about, I found that my officers by and large welcomed the opportunity to prove something. You know, law-enforcement officers and sheriff's deputies have for years been saying, "We're professionals, we're professionals." By whose standards? We never had standards before. We could

BOWMAN: No, not that I'm aware of. If there are any objections, I don't know what they would be. You see, the accreditation commission is made up of 21 members, 11 of whom are practitioners, and I think there's four or five sheriffs on the commission. Sheriffs are the type of people who are very used to public scrutiny. We feel very confident because we know that at least one more than half the voters put us where we're at. So we're very comfortable with being looked at, and maybe that's the difference. I really don't know.

LEN: You're said to be involved in the development of a "code of ethics" for the National Sheriffs' Association. What brought on this move?

BOWMAN: Our president for this year, Dick Germond of Michigan, he and I have known each other for quite a few years, and I have been chairman of the NSA UCR committee since '76. When Dick became president in Dallas, he asked me if I would be chairman of the standards, ethics, education and training committee. I jumped at the chance, because I'm a strong believer in standards and ethics, especially, and because training is something that I see as a way of getting to standards and ethics. It's well nigh time that sheriffs take the lead and develop not only all the pretty words of ethics and codes of ethics, but make them meaningful. Let's abide by them. Let's enforce them within our membership, and within the office of sheriff. I have no doubt in my mind that 90 percent of the sheriffs in the United States — hopefully a higher percentage — will welcome the opportunity to be involved in an endeavor of improving our ethical conduct and having a code of ethics. If I have anything to say about it, we will have a code of ethics that'll be practical, that'll be across the whole gamut of the office of sheriff. Hopefully we can do some work in the election process and so forth as well. But most importantly, we're going to enforce our code of ethics. If we can provide a reasonable code of ethics for sheriffs before the end of this year, I will be very, very happy.

LEN: Just how would you go about enforcing such a code of ethics?

BOWMAN: Well, the obvious one would be the disenfranchisement from the association for those persons who are found to be in direct violation, or maybe repeated violation, of the code of ethics. We haven't even gotten into that yet, so I'm hesitant to talk about

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never prove anything. They had to take our word for it that we were professionals. This was an opportunity for us to prove that we're professionals, and we did. My people are very proud of it. We designed a pin, which we wear on our uniform — including my garage mechanic — to show how proud we are of our accreditation. One of the processes we used was to establish committees of all ranks and all divisions, and they worked on the accreditation process. It's their process, and it was their ball game, so to speak. It made them a part of it. They participated, and that helps too in a project like this, to get participation.

LEN: Are other sheriff's departments around the country now engaged in the accreditation process?

BOWMAN: John Duffy's department, San Diego County, California, is a candidate for accreditation, and from what I understand, if everything goes well, by this time this interview goes to press, Duffy's department will be the second sheriff's department in the United States to be accredited — and, by the way, a very large department. [Editor's Note: Bowman's words proved prophetic; the San Diego County Sheriff's Department was accredited on March 9.] The neat thing of it is, you see, that regardless of the size of the department, we meet the same standards. We may not meet the same number, because the number is determined by what your responsibilities are, more than anything else.

LEN: Some time ago there was a flurry of objections within the International Association of Chiefs of Police over the issue of accreditation. Are you aware of any such resistance or objection within the ranks of the National Sheriffs' Association?

that because that's only a personal statement at this point and not a statement of the association. Somewhere in the future, the standards, ethics, education and training committee will propose to the executive board a code of ethics and a method or procedure for enforcing it. Then the executive board will have to pass on that. It's not going to be an easy task. I think it's one that's overdue, and I think it's one that's logical for us to do because of our position nationally. So I have every confidence in the world that it's going to happen.

LEN: Are you aware of any existing models for such codes within other law enforcement organizations or other sectors of the criminal justice system?

BOWMAN: There are some existing codes of ethics. We are going to look at them and have looked at them somewhat. There are some codes of ethics in the Federal Government that we're going to look at. We're probably not going to use all of them, but we're not going to go out and just make up our own code of ethics just to be making our own code. We want to use what's usable for sheriffs and sheriffs' employees. There are codes of ethics in the medical profession and in the legal profession, and I would say that we are going to be educated by the way they enforce their codes. I hope that we can do a better job than they do.

LEN: It's not uncommon in the medical or legal professions that one doctor or lawyer won't blow the whistle on another one, or pass judgment on another. In the enforcement process that may come about for NSA, how

LEN interview: Sheriff Dick Bowman

would sanction be imposed? By a panel of judges, perhaps? Moreover, other than exclusion from NSA, what other types of sanctions might be imposed?

BOWMAN: I really can't address that now, because we really haven't gotten that deeply into it. I really can't say, except to say that I'm confident that we're going to do a better job.

LEN: Is the move toward creating a code of ethics strictly an outgrowth of your serving as chairman of NSA's ethics and standards committee, or is there more of a personal element at work here?

BOWMAN: It's personal, and it's being facilitated by my appointment as chairman of the committee. I have always had, and have always preached, if you will, honesty in my own personal responsibilities in my own job as sheriff — honesty in office, honesty in service — and my department is very cognizant of honesty and moral integrity. So it's a personal thing with me. It's not a personal crusade, but it's a golden opportunity, I think, for all of us. Don't misconstrue what I'm saying: I don't believe that the nation's sheriffs are rife with corruption. We do have a higher percentage of ethical practitioners among sheriffs in the United States than any other public servant. I'm sure of that. But there's always room for improvement.

LEN: In a general sense, is there some broad goal that you want to reach through this code of ethics?

BOWMAN: We haven't decided that. Our committee has a mission statement, and I have established two subcommittees — one is responsible for standards and ethics, and the other one for education and training. It's a logical split. Our spectrum within that committee is so wide that we wouldn't get anywhere if we didn't break into subcommittees.

LEN: Is enforcement of a code of ethics complicated by the fact that sheriffs are elected public officials, and as such their continuation in office is subject to the will of the voting public?

BOWMAN: They may be able to fool the public, but they can't fool their peers. I think to be held up to an ethical standard by your peers is really harder than the general public. However, I've seen over the last 10 years that the general public, the voters, are smart and they're getting smarter all the time. The party vote isn't as important anymore as the individual vote. People are better educated, especially at the local level, than they ever have been. I believe they're very sophisticated, and as time goes by I think they will become even more sophisticated. It's time for us to get in on that too. Very seldom do you see the public putting up with what I consider unethical conduct by persons in public life. Certainly their peers won't.

LEN: In a hypothetical sense, if a sheriff is up for reelection — a sheriff who has not lived up to the code of ethics — would NSA advise that community as to that sheriff's ethical shortcomings?

BOWMAN: I don't think it's up to the NSA to decide for the voters of Elkhart County on who the county sheriff is going to be. It's not up to us to do that. So in answer to your question, I don't know, but let's put it in the perspective of what we're trying to accomplish. The voters pick the person from their community that they want to be their sheriff. If that person is picked, he would be expected by his peers, other sheriffs, to conduct himself within the ethical standards of our organization. So I don't see that the two overlap, and I see a separation of responsibility between the voters and the National Sheriffs' Association. I think it would be very improper for the National Sheriffs' Association to get involved in local elections.

LEN: From time to time one hears much talk about the role and impact of politics on policing. Since politics is responsible for your being in the job of sheriff in the first place, how do you separate the political aspects of the job from the administrative aspects of running a professional law-enforcement organization? Where does politics stop and fulfilling your duties begin?



OH, HAPPY DAY: Sheriff Bowman receives his department's certificate of accreditation from fellow sheriff Richard Elrod of Cook County, Ill., a member of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

BOWMAN: Politics stops at the voting booth. I cannot survive as an ethical person, and frankly as a political person, if I make my decisions based on politics. I personally can't do that. I can't be to everybody what everybody wants me to be to them individually. I have to be the kind of person, the kind of administrator, that I believe the people in Elkhart County collectively want me to be. For instance, in Indiana we have a state law which requires a sheriff's department to have a merit system for its deputies. It's required. My particular department has been under a merit system since 1967. There are only several municipal police agencies in Indiana that have merit systems, so we are not as political as the local law enforcement. Every time the mayor changes, or every time the mayor gets mad at the chief of police, they change chiefs of police. It could be a patrolman that's made chief of police; it's usually a sergeant. It's a shame; it's a terrible situation. Nationally, the sheriff's tenure is 9.1 years and the chief of police is something like 2 years, so to say that sheriffs are more

a superior elected official, such as a mayor, city manager or county executive?

BOWMAN: The public. There was a time years ago when I thought the sheriff should not be an elected official. I was wrong. Since I have been sheriff I feel so much more comfortable being employed, if you will, by the citizens of Elkhart County than to be a pawn or an appointee of an elected official. I'm responsible for the actions and the product of my department, whether it be law enforcement or how I run the jail. If I have a mayor or a county supervisor who appoints me, I'm still responsible but that person controls me. That's wrong. If I'm going to have the responsibility then I want to have the control.

LEN: Does the fact that you have to campaign for the retention of your job every few years ever get in the way of the administration of your agency?

'We don't ask politics in my department, and that's healthy. I'm not there to reduce unemployment for Republicans. I'm there to hire good deputies.'

political, in the worst sense of the word, is wrong. We are political in the purest sense of politics. I have a personal feeling that in a democracy, politics is very healthy; it's politicians that are bad, some politicians. I don't count sheriffs among most of them.

But I have no problems at all. For instance, there's probably a lot of people who believe that since I'm a Republican sheriff, I only hire Republicans. I don't know what 95 percent of the people in my department are, whether they're Republicans or Democrats or whatever. I don't have any idea what they are. One of my only requirements in hiring people is that they take a polygraph examination, they do a psychological examination, all those kinds of things, but politics never enters into it. When I was a chief deputy, I was appointed chief deputy by a Democrat. There are times, with everything else being equal, where sure, you would hire a Republican or whatever, but we don't even ask politics in my department, and I think that's healthy. I'm not there to reduce the unemployment ranks of the Republicans, let me tell you that. I'm there to hire good deputies.

LEN: Given your druthers, would you rather be subject to the will and whim of the voting public or to the will of

BOWMAN: It shouldn't, and it didn't in my particular instance. It's a reality of your job, and that's not all bad. Campaigning is a process of accountability, and I think we should be very accountable. I have no problems with campaigning and being involved in the campaigning and voting process. That's the part of our job that I consider accountability to the electorate. So I have no problem with that at all, as long as I don't make decisions based on partisan politics. In fact, in my county, without the voting support of the Democrats I probably wouldn't have won 70 percent of the vote last time — and I think most sheriffs are in that position.

LEN: Tying the question of ethics into the campaign issue, how fine a line is there between campaign contributions and what might be perceived as graft — money donated in exchange for possible future favors?

BOWMAN: The way I handled that was that I had a campaign committee, with a finance chairman who was a local banker, and I didn't really know who contributed what. That's the way it has to be. You should try to keep the finances in the hands of another group. I don't feel a sheriff should personally solicit campaign funds, because when you do then all of a sudden you may be

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selling something. It's not worth it; they can't give me enough money to sell something. I should do something for somebody because I feel it's the right thing to do and not because of how much they donated to my campaign.

LEN: Might the rules for campaign financing be different for incumbent sheriffs than they are for, say, deputies who might seek the office?

BOWMAN: Well, we haven't even begun to address that issue in our code of ethics yet. In my particular instance in Indiana, merit deputies are prohibited by law from being involved in the political process except to vote and what they may do off-duty and out of uniform. We have very strong policies in my department concerning that. Those are the kinds of things we're going to have to address in our standards and ethics committee, but we haven't done that yet.

LEN: As an elected official, what requirements are you subject to regarding disclosure of campaign funding or personal finances?

BOWMAN: In Indiana, there are strict requirements; it's the same as any other county official. I can't even tell you what the disclosure requirements are, because somebody else handled that for me. I think they have to disclose the name of any person that contributes more than \$100 to your campaign, and no person or corporation can contribute more than \$1,000. I think that's the way it is in Indiana. Don't hold me to that; I don't enforce those laws, so it's a little tough for me to tell you what they are.

LEN: In a general sense, what's the biggest challenge to law enforcement in a setting such as Elkhart County?

BOWMAN: I have 468 square miles in Elkhart County, and 140,000 people. My law enforcement responsibility ordinarily is not within the cities, so that reduces it by about 60,000 people or so. My problem is a large geographical area and not enough law-enforcement deputies to do the job. I have one law-enforcement deputy for about every 2,500 people. Even though I've got 98 people in the department, you see, I've got close to 40 people running my jail and my inmate services program. Then I have probably about 15 or 20 people in court-related services, serving civil process mostly. So I have about 30 or 35 people in actual law enforcement functions. As a result, people in Elkhart County frankly don't know my department as well as I wish they did. When they know that I have 98 employees, a lot of them think they're all law enforcement officers, but only about a third of them are.

LEN: Given the demographics of Elkhart County, are such matters as recruitment or retention of deputies ever anything of a problem for you?

BOWMAN: No, I have a two-year college requirement to join the department, and I've found that that has increased the number of applicants and greatly increased the caliber of applicants. So I have no problem with recruitment, and I have no problem with retaining good people.

LEN: When did you institute the college requirement, and why?

BOWMAN: We instituted it about a year ago. Originally I wanted a four-year requirement, but I have to take personnel matters to my merit board. I wanted four years and ended up with two years, but I wasn't that unhappy with it. I was glad to get the two-year requirement. It's always been a requirement, since as long as I can remember, that a law enforcement officer had to have a high school education. But that was back when a high school education was unusual. All I'm trying to do is keep current. It's well known that police officers have to be able to read, have to be able to understand what they're reading, have to be able to write well, have to be able to spell well, have to be able to communicate with people in the community. I'm guessing that at least a third of the people in the community have college degrees on the average, so we need at least the average in education. That's why I wanted a four-year degree; I

wanted to be a little better than average. I thought it was long overdue.

LEN: Do you have any preferences as to an applicant's college major?

BOWMAN: A general degree is fine. Like I say, our communications skills are what's very important. Everything you do as a law-enforcement officer is communication; you can't hardly do anything that doesn't require communications. Sure, it's nice to have somebody that maybe has a degree in criminal justice, but I think more important than that would be to have a person who has a degree in sociology. I happen to have one, so I guess that's why I feel it's important. It's helped me considerably.

LEN: Since you require a college background, are you able to be competitive with other professions in terms of salary?

BOWMAN: I think we're competitive with the teachers, even though we work 12 months and they only work 9 months a year. We're competitive with other local law-enforcement agencies, even though I believe our requirements are higher, and our standards for employment are considerably higher than any of those other agencies, because of the other things other than college — polygraph exams, psychological profiles, intelligence testing, those kinds of things.

'It's cheaper to have [violent offenders] in jail than for them to be out there robbing and doing all the rotten things they do.'

LEN: Some agencies have taken to requiring urinalysis tests to detect possible drug use among employees. How about your agency?

BOWMAN: I don't use that. I've considered using it, though, and we have the means of doing it, because I use urinalysis on my work-release prisoners. I have a small enough agency that I haven't felt that's necessary. That doesn't mean that I'm going to be naive enough to say that of all the deputies in my department there are none that use drugs illicitly. I believe that's true, and I don't perceive that I have a problem. That doesn't mean that I still shouldn't test. So I've considered that, but I don't have any plans of doing it now.

LEN: As a sheriff, you're in a position of having to handle law enforcement and correctional affairs at virtually the same time. Given that situation, what options are available to you in the event of serious overcrowding at your jail? Can you simply direct your deputies to arrest fewer people, for instance, or is there more to it than that?

BOWMAN: Well, that would be the easiest way out, but it would probably be political suicide. I can't ethically do that. I do say in the confines of my office, "Where in the hell are they all coming from?" Somehow we provide for them. I'm in a building-expansion program for my jail right now, an \$8.5-million program, and it's up to me to convince the county executive that I need more room. It's not up to me to convince my law-enforcement officers to stop arresting people.

LEN: Jail and prison overcrowding is generally considered to be the major bottleneck in criminal justice. There have been early releases in numerous jurisdictions, prisoners handcuffed to prison fences in Tennessee...

BOWMAN: I did that once. The state department of corrections had a policy, which they changed years ago, that if they didn't have any beds they wouldn't take anybody. We also have a law in Indiana that makes it my responsibility that within five days of sentencing I had to deliver the prisoner to a state institution. I did that. They didn't want 'em, so I left 'em in the aisle. I felt that was one way to get their attention. It wasn't my

fault that the state was too concerned about money to build prisons.

Frankly, this whole problem of jail overcrowding and the notion that we're putting so many people in jail is wrong. We're not putting a lot of people in jail; it's just that we weren't putting enough in before. Nationally crime is going down. That's because our violent offenders and our habitual offenders are being dealt with more severely now than they used to be. They should be in jail; it's cheaper to have them in jail than for them to be out there robbing and doing all the rotten things they do to us. It's cheaper and it's better. We've got to face the fact that a small minority of the people who commit crimes habitually are not rehabilitatable — we need to lock 'em up, and keep them locked up. Turning them loose on people like you and me is wrong, and I'll make room for them. If they're arrested, I'll make room one way or the other.

LEN: And yet you also operate a work-release program for some offenders. What sort of prisoner do you place in this program?

BOWMAN: Usually that offender is a person who has committed a serious misdemeanor or what we in Indiana call a Class C or D felony — not really crimes against persons as much as crimes against property. People with driving and alcohol problems, for instance. We have found it very successful. I don't have a halfway house type of situation; I bring people into jail. My work-

release program works out of the jail, because I want them to hear the jail doors slam when they come in, I want them to have to get permission to go out, I want them to be in contact with a uniformed officer when they're in the jail, and I want them to know that there's authority. I want my program to be the outward sign of authority of the state, or the county. I think we make a mistake when we try to soften our rehabilitative efforts. My father never softened his rehabilitative efforts against me, and I don't think I should do it with people who get in trouble with the law. We keep them honest. We take urine tests every two weeks, we do breath tests every night when they come in. If they violate our rules, we take them right to the judge, and our judges are learning fast that the best way to instill discipline in the program is to send them to prison if they violate. But it works; there are people that can be rehabilitated. When I say the majority can't, I meant that, but there are a few that can be.

Coming up in
Law Enforcement News:

Engaging, candid
interviews with
Superintendent Fred Rice
of the
Chicago Police Department
and
Jerald R. Vaughn,
executive director
of the IACP.

Criminal Justice Library

A masterly, engrossing look at policing

Police Leadership in America: Crisis and Opportunity.
William A. Geller, ed.
Chicago, Ill.: The American Bar Foundation and Praeger Publishers Inc., 1985.
520 pp.

By Robert J. di Grazia
Police Litigation Consultant
Gaithersburg, Md.

This volume edited by William A. Geller brings together a wealth of contributors to discuss — yes, discuss, not simply write about — the problems facing policing and therefore the general populace in our present day society. The book covers every area of major concern with a depth, an understanding and an enlightening manner that will keep the reader's eyes glued to the pages in the same manner as a reader interested in a steamy sex novel, intriguing detective mystery or historical extravaganza.

The book is divided into the following segments: "The Chief as a Major Municipal Policy-maker"; "The Chief and the Community"; "The Chief and the Media"; "Who Disciplines the Police?"; "The Chief, The Law, and Lawyers"; "The Chief and The Union"; "Suppose We Were Really Serious About Using the Police for Crime Control?" and the final section, "Whither Professionalism?" The format used in this masterpiece (I might as well let the reader in early as to my very high opinion of this volume) could never be interpreted as one-sided. If the reader disagrees with the opinion of one contributor, he need not put his fist through a wall in frustration or wait to purchase another book with an approach more amenable to one's own opinion. Each section of the book provides either many different views of the subject matter or outright "Responses" or "Rejoinders" to the views expressed.

These responses and rejoinders are an area of special interest to this reviewer. Police types are often described as conservative, defensive and marked by a "them vs. us" philosophy. I certainly have often agreed with those comments, when not uttering them myself. What I found interesting in this book was the defensive reaction by representatives of some other segments of our society, particularly the media, politicians, lawyers and other social scientists — how interesting when the shoe is on the other foot.

The book generally addresses the subject of the importance of, and the desperate need for excellent police leadership. The contributors to this book do not simply leave it at that statement though, but rather explore where the police chief fits into the political structure (that's right: basically the chief must be a

political animal, in a positive sense, that is, the chief's role with the community and with all the other groups having an impact on how effective the chief and the police officers can hope to be.

This volume does not provide any final answers to the dilemmas (challenges?) facing police leadership, but most important it does explore, as the book's title implies, crisis and opportunity. The contributors advise that the op-

portunity to move forward is there, and they emphasize what obstacles are in the path and what nagging problems will continue to create roadblocks.

The segments relating to the relevance of research to police leadership are particularly interesting, especially when the discussion centers on whether the citizens affected by the research have a say in the implementation of the research project.

As the titles of some of the book's major sections indicate, some very tough subjects are addressed here — subjects that are usually not addressed in the police literature or, if they are, they are so sugar-coated that they slip through without notice. This book covers the most important areas of concern with different viewpoints from people intimately involved in the specific subject area to be discussed. As a result of this approach, this volume is simply a "must read" for everyone.

In a foreword to the book, Norval Morris states: "This is a book that merits the close attention of every concerned citizen, and — I wish it were true — a politician neglects it at his or her peril."

To rephrase, and broaden, Professor Morris's view: Every chief of police, every executive or mid-manager in policing must read it; lesson plans for in-service training for all levels of personnel should address the contents of this book, and any future chief of police, before appointment, must be examined not only on his knowledge of the contents of the book, but most importantly he must be able to verbalize his own concerns and opinions in relation to the contents. In addition, this book should be a required text for any high school or basic college course in political science.

All of the above is not simply to heap platitudes on top of platitudes regarding this volume, but simply to emphasize the need for everyone who can be touched by how the police operate to be knowledgeable about what

should be expected of the police, what is a realistic view of policing and what impact so many diverse groups can have on the way in which the police operate.

If the general public only watches the unrealistic, silly, stupid TV cop shows, it will remain totally ignorant of the work of the police. The public currently expects too much of the police, and the police react with a "mea culpa, mea culpa" response to

these unrealistic public expectations.

If enough people read this book, it can be hoped that it will have some impact on the matter of unrealistic expectations, both inside and outside the police field.

Still not convinced that this is the book that will have a large impact? Convinced that this book is just a regurgitation of the often limp literature already existing in the field? Let me offer some quotes and references from this book:

¶ Even the more competent American police agencies do not think about their goals and objectives, and rarely if ever put such thoughts down on paper.

¶ Police work is treated by its practitioners more as an adventure than as a craft.

¶ Who runs the police, and who should?

¶ The reforms recommended by the contributors to this volume are in many respects different from those found in the literature several decades ago, and very likely will be out of step with the prescriptions of the coming century.

¶ The police can do more harm and injustice in a day than the courts could remedy in a month.

¶ To be a leader, one must turn one's back on men.

¶ The public are the police, and the police are the public.

¶ The mayor (or city manager) is the boss.

¶ The chief would be irresponsible in the extreme to attempt to run the police department without a healthy respect for the needs and preferences of the polis (the Greek word for city).

¶ The chief remains the ultimate decision-maker, but he makes a costly mistake when he forgets that his mandate is supplied by free and powerful people.

¶ He must not remain confined by traditional views of the police role.

¶ Police have lollied in a vacuum of isolation and cut themselves off from vital components of the community merely because they

did not conform to police beliefs of what was proper.

¶ The police should be accountable to and accountable for the people they serve.

¶ In a large metropolitan police department, the union president or even a steward may have more de facto authority than lieutenants and captains.

¶ Police unionism is really a source of stability in a police world of extraordinarily unstable and untalented leadership.

¶ Idleness is, indeed, the devil's workshop, and a world that offers as many temptations as a cop's does cannot stand additional incentives for mischief.

¶ Each of the organizations that make up the criminal justice system has room to improve. Yet the ability of each to do so depends on the actions of the

others.

¶ Police misconduct is not an internal affair; it is the public's business.

¶ The fact that the police officer is unique among municipal agents in his or her capacity; ultimately to secure compliance with lawful orders.

You may be thinking that I selected the above quotes and references because they were made by a wild-eyed, liberal social scientist, right? Wrong. The vast majority of those comments were written by police practitioners presently facing the daily challenges of their specific offices — practitioners who are realistically facing the opportunity to improve their chosen field and therefore the lives of the general public for whom the police are chosen to serve and protect.

Still not convinced this is a fabulous volume to be read by everyone? I offer this as a last selling point: The copy I reviewed had statements of endorsement on the back cover from Herman Goldstein and — Joseph S. Dominelli.

Read a good book lately?

Why not tell your colleagues about in the pages of *Law Enforcement News*? *LEN* is looking for a few good criminal justice professionals to review current releases from major publishers. If you can tell good writing from bad and can turn a well-crafted phrase, you may be just the person we're looking for. Contact *LEN Book Reviews*, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

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Jobs

Police Officer, Certified. The Tucson Police Department is recruiting "quintity" certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior

to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,966 per month. The next test will be offered on May 20, 1986.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

Training Coordinator/Administrator. The Criminal Justice Training and Education Center in Toledo, Ohio, is seeking an experienced administrator.

Responsibilities of the position include: course design, scheduling, monitoring and report writing. Candidates should have a background that demonstrates hard work, reliability and self-motivation. Bachelor's degree required; master's preferred. Law enforcement or related experience is required, and experience as a teacher or trainer is preferred.

Salary range from \$25,000 to \$30,000 depending on qualifications.

To apply, send resume, including references, to: Director, Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614.

Police Officers. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Employer.

Emergency Communications Center Manager. The City of South Bend, Ind., is seeking an experienced individual to administer a 45-member communications with both sworn and civilian personnel.

Applicants must have strong management background, supervisory experience and a strong background in technical communications system design. A basic knowledge of radio and electronic operations and FCC rules is required.

Salary range is \$25,000 to \$35,000 per year. To apply, contact: City of South Bend, Personnel Department, South Bend, IN 46601. AA/EOE.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of

\$1,605 per month, up to a top pay of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished. Police officers participate in the Texas Municipal Retirement System.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

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If it's quality personnel you're after you won't find any better than the readers of *Law Enforcement News*. Your job notice can reach thousands of top-notch potential candidates at a price that won't send your budget into a tailspin. For more details, call Marie Rosen at (212) 489-3912.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The County of Charleston, South Carolina, is seeking an exceptional Police Executive to command and direct the overall activities of a department with 220 employees (160 sworn officers) with an operational budget of \$6,500,000. Responsible for an unincorporated area of approximately 816 square miles with a population of 128,300.

Requires a related degree (Masters desired) and eight years of increasingly responsible law enforcement experience of equivalent. Candidate must demonstrate strong management background ability in modern police administration including program innovation, budgeting, organizational development, intergovernmental and community relations. Selection based on resume, interview and background; plus candidate must be able to pass individual medical, psychological, etc. testing; pass a rigid background and credit check; have no prior felony convictions and be able to obtain a South Carolina driver's license.

Salary range: \$30,861 to \$45,978 (with excellent fringe benefits), awarded depending on experience.

Deadline is April 30, 1986. Forward completed resumes to:

Director of Personnel
Charleston County Gov't.
2 Court House Square
Charleston, SC 29401

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Supreme Court widens powers of police in new CJ decisions

Continued from Page 1

tica used by police, she said that this did not cast doubt on the suspect's confession or violate the Constitution.

The decision was called "deeply disturbing" in a dissent by Justices John Paul Stevens, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall. The decision, they said, departed from the strict limits traditionally imposed on "incommunicado interrogation" by the police.

The decision, they said, "denies the right to consult with an attorney" and "seems to suggest that police may deny counsel all access to a client who is being held."

The case began in March 1977 when Mary Jo Hickey, 36, was found in a deserted Providence parking lot, beaten unconscious with a metal pipe. She later died.

Burbine, 20, was arrested three months later with two other men for breaking and entering. The two others told police that Burbine had killed the woman.

While police were preparing to question Burbine, a lawyer retained by Burbine's sister telephoned the station house and was told that interrogation would not take place that night. Burbine was interrogated within the hour.

In another decision that expands the state's legal arsenal, the Court ruled 7-to-2 that prosecutors do not have to produce co-conspirators to testify or to demonstrate that they are unavailable to testify in order to use their out-of-court statements as evidence. The ruling, which reversed a decision by a Federal appellate court, reinstated a Philadelphia man's narcotics con-

viction that was based on the use of statements made in wiretapped conversations by an alleged co-conspirator.

The Supreme Court has also agreed to rule on a Maryland case involving police use of evidence they came across while searching the wrong apartment in an apartment building. A decision is expected some time next year.

In an about-face, Maryland Attorney General Stephen H. Sachs is urging the Court in this case to create a "good faith" exception at least when apartment searches are involved. Sachs has previously spoken out against "good faith" exceptions to the Constitution when police make a mistake.

"Cases involving apartment buildings, where there is multiple occupancy, have provided continually perplexing problems to the police and the courts," said the state's appeal. Officers will "undoubtedly make mistakes" in going to the wrong apartment, it said, since searches of multiple-unit dwellings are routine.

Any evidence uncovered by police in a search of what they mistakenly believe is the right unit, the appeal said, should be admissible in court.

The Supreme Court has been reluctant to create broad exceptions to the constitutional rule that police must have a search warrant before entering a private residence to search for evidence of a crime. When evidence is found by officers without a warrant, the exclusionary rule bars it from being admissible in a subsequent criminal case.

The case at hand stems from a tip received by Baltimore police

that a man was selling marijuana out of his third-floor apartment. Police obtained a warrant for that man's apartment, believing it to be the only apartment on the third floor.

However, police searched not only the apartment authorized by the warrant but the adjacent apartment as well. In the adjacent apartment, occupied by Harold Garrison — a man whom police had no knowledge or suspicions of — they found heroin. The heroin was used to convict Garrison of possession of narcotics.

Last June, Maryland's Court of Appeals threw out the conviction, ruling that it is unconstitutional for police to search an apartment other from the one the warrant is made out for. The court refused to recognize a "good faith" exception.

In another case that dealt with the right of privacy, the Court limited the rights of those stopped for traffic violations. In a 5-to-4 vote, the Court ruled that New York City police, who had stopped a car for speeding and observed a cracked windshield, had the right to inspect the car for a vehicle identification number. While looking, they found a gun.

The Court upheld a conviction on charges of illegal possession of a weapon and reversed a decision by the New York Court of Appeals that the gun could not be used as evidence.

Justice O'Connor wrote that drivers have no "reasonable expectation of privacy" in vehicle identification numbers, and as such officers are justified in conducting limited searches for them.

Upcoming Events

MAY

18-24. Providing Protective Services. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,100.

19-20. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Waterloo, Iowa. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$60 (spouses).

19-20. Critical Issues for Health Care and Safety Professionals. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Atlantic City, N.J. Fee: \$250 (IAHS members); \$325 (non-members).

19-20. The Tactical Edge: Surviving High-Risk Patrol. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Waterloo, Iowa. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$65 (spouses).

19-21. Police Disarming Techniques: Instructor Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$225.

19-21. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

19-21. Fundamental Hostage/Barricade Negotiations & Tactics. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$125.

19-22. Technical Countermeasures. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.

19-23. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

19-23. Management of Police Juvenile Operations. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$425 (IACP member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).

19-23. Field Training Officers' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

19-23. Law Enforcement Photography. Presented by Eastman Kodak Co. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$250.

19-23. Vehicle Dynamics. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

19-23. The Latest in Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tacoma, Wash. Fee: \$425 (IACP member agency); \$475 (non-member agency).

19-23. Police Training Officers' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

19-30. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

20-23. Telecommunication Operations & Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Virginia Beach, Va. Fee: \$375 (IACP member agency); \$425 (non-member agency).

21. Fire Safety Issues in Correctional Facilities. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$40.

21-22. Technical Awareness of Hazardous Materials for First Responders. Presented by Columbia-Greene Community College. Fee: \$43.

21-22. Psychological Screening of Law Enforcement Personnel. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$250.

22-23. Bicycle Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

22-23. Straight Bates Instructor Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$125.

22-23. Advanced Hostage/Barricade Negotiations & Tactics. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$95.

26-28. Supervising a Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

26-June 6. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

26-June 6. Advanced Drug Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Clearwater, Fla. Fee: \$475.

26-29. The Tactical Edge: Surviving High-Risk Patrol. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$65 (spouses).

29-30. Jail Suicide. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.

31. Developing Security Training Programs. Presented by York College of Pennsylvania, Special Programs Office. To be held in York, Pa. Fee: \$50.

JUNE

23. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$350.

24. Corporate Loss Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.

24. Communications Skills in Security. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York.

24. Investigation and Prosecution of Hazardous-Waste Crimes. Presented by Washington Crime News Service. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$325.

26. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

26. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

26. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

26. Interview & Interrogation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

26. Basic Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

2-13. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

3-5. Legal Liability for Police Ad-

ministrators. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

4. Criminal Code Update. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$60.

4-5. Physical Security: Condos, Hotels, Offices & Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$350.

5-6. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Omaha. Fee: \$350.

5-9. Twelfth National PSD1 Training Seminar. Cosponsored by the Justice System Training Association, the Milwaukee Police Department, the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department and the Police Training Department of Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Milwaukee. For information, write: JSTA, Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. (414) 731-8893.

6. Missing Children. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

7. Technical Awareness of Hazardous Materials for First Responders. Presented by the Office of Community Services, Columbia-Greene Community College. To be held in Hudson, N.Y. Fee: \$43.

9-10. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$60 (spouses).

9-12. Security Officer Training Skills. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.

9-12. The Public Safety Concept for Administrators. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

9-12. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

9-13. Community Initiatives in Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

9-13. Technical Surveillance II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

9-13. Training for the Field Training Officer. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

10-12. Arson Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.

15-17. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

16-17. The Tactical Edge: Surviving High-Risk Patrol. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$65 (spouses).

16-20. Advanced Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

16-20. Police Instructor Development. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

16-20. Video Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

16-20. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$160.

16-20. Microcomputer Assisted TAR. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

17-19. Police Fleet Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

17-20. Technical Countermeasures. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.

17-20. The Investigation of Computer Fraud. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

18-20. Bicycle Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

21-22. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$60 (spouses).

23-27. Police Records Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

23-27. Drug Unit Commander Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

24-26. The Media Interview and the Law Enforcement Executive. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

25-26. Uniform Crime Reporting School. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Free registration.

26-27. Bomb Incident Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

30-July 1. Physical Security: Condos, Hotels, Offices & Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

Directory of Training Sources Listed

American Jail Association, c/o Beth Love, AJA Project Coordinator, Contact Center Inc., P.O. Box 81826, Lincoln, NE 68501. (402) 464-0604.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Columbia-Greene Community College, Office of Community Services, P.O. Box 1000, Hudson, NY 12534. (518) 828-4181.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. (419) 382-5665.

Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Assessment Center, Attn: Dr. Arthur L. Beaton, 11380 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33167. (305) 347-1476.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Con-

federate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tele: (404) 656-8105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Galtersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Women Police, c/o Sgt. Shirley Warner, Anchorage Police Department, 622 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. (907) 264-4193.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 872-3070.

Jerome Leavitt Inc., 5402 East Ninth Street, Tucson, AZ 85711-3115.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 396-8886.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. (312) 939-8050.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lilliane Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 778-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babco College, Drawer E, Babco Park, MA 02167.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Coaltealug Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. (412) 878-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Peregrine Institute of Security, 88

Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013. (212) 431-1016.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. (612) 464-1060.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pine Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 956-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Shirley Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30578, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 589-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 890-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 738-8155.

York College of Pennsylvania, Special Programs Office, Country Club Road, York, PA 17403-3426. (717) 646-7768.

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Law Enforcement News

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A man of letters. . .

In the case of Sheriff Dick Bowman of Elkhart County, Ind., those letters are C-A-L-E-A.

Bowman's department was the first sheriff's department to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, and he could not be a prouder papa. His next quest: developing a workable code of ethics for the nation's sheriffs. Read all about it in a special interview, starting on **Page 9.**

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